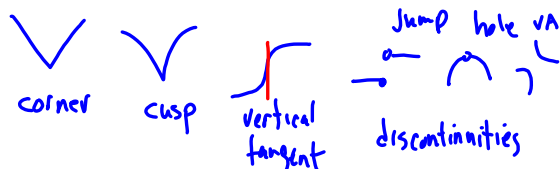


Review 3 Differentiability

 $f(x)$ is differentiable means $f'(x)$ existsNOT differentiableIf $f(x)$ is differentiable
then it is continuous

{ doesn't work the other way }

Feb 22-11:48 AM

Feb 22-11:53 AM

Ex 1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3-x, & x < 1 \\ ax^2 + bx, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

a) Find the relation between a & b
so that $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=1$ b) Find the values of a and b
so that $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=1$

a) $3-x = ax^2 + bx$ $a+b=2$
 $2 = a+b$ ✓ $-(2a+b=-1)$
 b) $-1 = 2ax + b$ $-a=3$
 let $x=1$: $-1 = 2a+b$ ✓ $a=-3$
 $lhd = rhd$ $b=5$

Feb 22-12:01 PM

Ex 2 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1 \\ 2x+1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

is $f(x)$ diff. at $x=1$. Justify

lhd $2x$ rhd ∞ let $x=1$
 $2=2$

is $f(x)$ continuous lhd 1 \neq rhd 3
 No

Feb 22-12:14 PM

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x^2 & x \leq 1 \\ 2x+1 & x > 1 \end{cases} \\ f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \\ & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(1+h) + 1 - 1}{h} \\ & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+2h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{h} + 2 = \infty \end{aligned}$$

Feb 22-12:28 PM